OCTOBER, 1800.] [NUMBER 3645.

# THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1800.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

*In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

BY THOMAS M'KEAN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

## *A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS it is declared by the Constitution of the United States, that, for the purpose of electing a President and Vice-President, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the State may be entitled in Congress:" AND WHEREAS the Legislature of Pennsylvania has omitted to direct the manner in which this State shall appoint the Electors of a President and Vice-President, to be chosen at the next ensuing election for that purpose to be holden; and the ordinary period prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, for the annual session of the General Assembly, will not arrive until the said next ensuing election of a President and Vice-President has been holden and completed, conformably to the Constitution and Laws of the United States: AND WHEREAS it is incumbent on the Executive Magistrate of this Commonwealth, as far as his power and jurisdiction extend, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and, more especially, that the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the State, (the supreme laws of the land) be preserved entire and operative in all the provisions thereof: Now, actuated by motives of official duty, impressed with a just sense of the importance of the object, and desirous to avoid, on my part, every cause of reproach and responsibility, I have deemed it expedient to convene the General Assembly, *to the intent*, that, on this extraordinary occasion, the Legislature may possess an opportunity of fulfilling its Federal obligations, the State may enjoy its legitimate influence in the Councils of the Union, and the National Government may derive energy and stability, from a regular organization of its departments.

THEREFORE, and by virtue of the authority to me in such case given, in and by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, I have issued this Proclamation, *hereby* convening the General Assembly, to hold a Session on Wednesday the Fifth Day of November next, at the Court House, in the borough of Lancaster: And, of which time and place of convening, all persons therein concerned are required to take notice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-fifth.

By the GOVERNOR.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.

It becomes daily more notorious, that the Porte no longer carries on negociations with the French army in Egypt, but will let the war take its course. The Captain Pacha and the Grand Vizier have concerted the attack at Gaza, which will take place with the utmost exertion at different points, as soon as the army of the latter shall be complete. The number of troops which the Grand Vizier is collecting together are stated at 100,000 men. Previous to the breaking of the capitulation of El Arisch, he had entered Egypt only with 40,000 men, and without a sufficiency of artillery, looking upon the evacuation as certain. His present operations will be executed by consulting the English General Kohler, who is in the camp with his officers. The French army is thought to be very weak, the number of its effective men having only amounted to 8000 men in January, and having since suffered considerably from the plague. Hopes are entertained of dividing it by combined diversions, and of defeating of the separate detachments. The French are besides at variance among themselves, and divided into two parties, one of which demands the evacuation of Egypt, while the other opposes it. General Menou has declared for the latter, but the former are said to be the strongest. The military talents of the present General in Chief are not much admired. He was formerly a Marquis, and, without being much esteemed by his troops, possesses the most violent Republican sentiments.—Within the last twelve months he has espoused the Mahometan persuasion, and has prefixed the name of Abdullah Bey to his own.

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ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL KLEBER.

"The melancholy news of the murder of the French General Kleber in Egypt is at length confirmed. Gen. Menou has taken the command of the French troops in Egypt, and has communicated the circumstance to Sir Sidney Smith, in a letter from his head-quarters at Cairo, dated June 20, of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR,

"I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write from on board the Tigre, off Rhodes, dated June 9. As the horrid murder which has been committed on the person of the commander in chief, Kleber, has deprived the French army of its General, I hereby inform you that I have taken upon me the command of it. As your allies, the Turks, could not overcome the French at Malarick, they have fought a dastardly revenge, by the means of an assassin.

"A Janissary, who left Gaza about forty-two days since, appears to have been sent for the purpose of perpetrating this horrid outrage. The French would willingly believe that the Musselmen are the only accomplices in this business; but the murder ought to be made known to all nations, who have an equal interest in avenging it.

"The share which you, Sir, took in the Convention of El Arisch, points out to me the conduct which I must pursue. You demanded the ratification of it by your court. I must, in my turn, also demand the consent of the Consuls, who now govern the French Republic, before I can sign any treaty between the army which I command, and the English and Turks. This is the only conduct I can observe in the present state of affairs. I abhor, as well as you do, Sir, the flames of war. I wish, in common with yourself, to see an end put to its miseries. I will not, however, give my consent to any act, which is inconsistent with the honor of the French Republic and its army. I am sure that you must hold the same sentiments with myself on this subject. Truth, Good Faith and Morality, ought to guide every treaty between nations. The French Republicans are not conscious of the charges made against them in the paper delivered by Mr. Morlet. They know no other conduct than courage in the field, generosity after a siege, and good faith in the observance of treaties.

One hundred and fifty English are here prisoners. If I had listened only to Republican feelings, I should have sent them to you without considering them as prisoners of war, as they were taken on the Egyptian coast without being in arms, and I am certain that the Consuls would have approved the act. But your allies have detained citizen Baudot, chief of the staff, and Adjutant of General Kleber, although his person ought to have been held sacred by the most barbarous nations. He was sent with a flag of Truce. I am therefore obliged, contrary to my own wishes, to make reprisals against your nation; but they shall be released the moment citizen Baudot is sent back to Damietta. He shall there be exchanged against Mustapha Pacha, and other Turkish Commissaries. I have no doubt but you will have sufficient interest with your allies to bring this business to a speedy conclusion. It interests your own honour, and concerns 150 of your countrymen.

"I have the honour, Sir, to repeat to you, that I shall look forward with great pleasure to the termination of a war, which has so long disturbed mankind. The French and English nations are called upon to pay respect to, and not to irritate, each other; but when any negociation is to be undertaken, it must be conducted on terms of reciprocity. Receive, Sir, the assurance of my respect and high consideration. (Signed) "MENOU.

And underneath "ABDULLAH BEY."

A name which he has for a long time made use of, having become a convert to the Mahometan religion.

"The circumstances attending the murder of General Kleber are variously related. Menou says, in his letter to Sir Sidney Smith, that a Janissary had been sent from Gaza to perpetrate the deed, and that he was stabbed with a poignard at the moment when the Janissary was presenting him a paper to read. Other accounts mention, that the murder was the effect of private revenge. Other reports again go so far as to say, that Kleber owes his death to General Menou, who is said to be at the bottom of this tragical event. Menou had certainly not been for some time on any terms with Kleber, and was particularly against the evacuation of Egypt.

"The murder of Kleber, in the mean time, has placed the Porte in the most unpleasant situation, as a negociation was in considerable forwardness for renewing the Convention for the evacuation of Egypt. General Menou is a very violent Republican, and has broken off all kind of communication on the subject, declaring that he will not agree to any definitive arrangement, until he should receive full instructions from France."

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*Extract from a letter from Sir Sidney Smith to General Menou, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Egypt, dated Joppa, June 22, 1800.*

"General,

"I received this evening the letter, dated the 20th June, which you have done me the honor to write me—At the moment at which I expected to see General Kleber under the most fortunate and favourable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death.

"I immediately communicated to the Grand Vizier and the Ottoman Ministers, in the terms in which you communicated to me this melancholy event, and nothing but the certainty and the details with which you gave me this intelligence, could have induced their excellencies to believe it. The Grand Vizier formally and officially declared to me, that he had not the least knowledge of those who committed this assassination, and I am very sure that his declaration is true and sincere, and without entering into the details of this melancholy event, which gives me inexpressible uneasiness, I shall content myself with replying to the articles of your letter which treat of our affairs.

"If the Grand Vizier has retained in his camp the aid-de-camp Baudot, who was sent to him at Jehill il Illam, it is because his excellency did not think it right to suffer any person to depart from his camp at the moment when he saw himself surrounded by his enemies. Baudot was detained at Jehill il Illam, as the Turkish officers, detained to serve as hostages reciprocally with him, were detained at Cairo.

"This aid-de-camp has been sent to the Ottoman fleet to be exchanged, as you desired, and in the mean time, his excellency the Captain Pacha having arrived here, his absence from the fleet has caused the desired exchange to be put off. When his excellency shall have returned to his fleet, as the aid-de-camp Baudot is before Alexandria, the business of the exchange may be concluded, if you think it proper. But I do not see why you should make it to depend upon an affair which only concerns you and the Porte, the setting at liberty of 150 English, who were shipwrecked at Cape Brulos. I expect, from your good faith, and from your justice, that according to the regulations agreed upon between our two nations, for the reciprocal exchange of our prisoners, which we are authorised to carry into effect, you will permit the return of captain Butal, his officers and crew.

"The promises which you make me in the hope of reciprocal ones being made by me, cannot be applied to this circumstance, and I think it superfluous to offer you in return the promise of my good offices in favour of a person who finds himself in a disagreeable situation, which I myself have experienced. I am persuaded that the Grand Vizier will give me stamp of his generous and high approbation to all the honorable proceedings we may have one with another. The stratagems of war are unknown both to you and to us; and besides that, I shall continue to comport myself towards you with the same frankness and same good faith that I have hitherto done. I shall earnestly employ all my efforts to prevent any

perſon with whom I have any influence, from holding a conduct contrary to theſe principles. Be perſuaded that the hoſtile diſpoſitions which have been announced by the firſt oppoſition to the execution of the treaty, and which has acquired both extent and publicity, may be done away, by the means which the preſent circumſtances will furniſh to the two parties of correſponding and mutually underſtanding each other, and that in the end we ſhall be united in the bonds of ſincere friendſhip. In the mean time we ſhall carry on war with the means which we have hitherto employed againſt you, and with thoſe farther ones which we can procure, and we ſhall endeavour to render ourſelves worthy of the eſteem of your brave troops.

"The hoſtilities which you have committed, without waiting for the reply of Lord Keith, who was not acquainted with the convention for the evacuation of Egypt, has ſerved as the rule of our conduct. I had not aſked of my court its ratification. I had only endeavoured to obviate ſome unforeſeen difficulties, which oppoſed themſelves to the return of the French into their country.

"General Kleber, in the laſt preliminaries which were ſtopped, not having made it underſtood that the treaty which was to follow would require the ratification of the Conſuls who now govern France; this condition which you put into your preliminaries appears to be a refuſal to evacuate Egypt, and the Grand Vizier has charged me to demand from you on this ſubject a clear and preciſe anſwer. You deſire as well as me the termination of the calamities of war which deſolate the whole univerſe.

"It is in your power to remove one of the obſtacles which oppoſe the concluſion of peace, by evacuating Egypt on the conditions agreed upon by General Kleber; if you refuſe this, we will employ all our means, and all thoſe of our allies, to oblige you to ſome conditions which may not be ſo advantageous for you. I cannot diſſemble to you how much the diſcharge of this duty will coſt me, but the evacuation of Egypt being a point ſo intereſting to the good of humanity, the way of conferences and correſpondence for making the neceſſary diſpoſition for this purpoſe is always open.

"As the Admiral, under whoſe orders I act, is at a conſiderable diſtance from me, I am authoriſed to ſubſcribe to ſuch arrangements as circumſtances may require, and though under the preſent circumſtances I am not in the ſituation of making any new propoſition, yet I am ready to liſten to any which you may be diſpoſed to make to me; and I can officially aſſure you that I will uſe every means in my power to oppoſe every inconſiderate ſtep, and every vexatious oppoſition, from whatever quarter it may proceed.

"I will ſtrictly perform the preciſe inſtructions of my court: I know its principles are founded on the moſt exact equity and juſtice. My conduct ſhall ſtrictly conform to theſe principles, and all my efforts ſhall be employed in performing my duty, and promoting its intereſts.—As it is not yet certain to what part I am going, I muſt beg you to ſend your anſwer by two couriers, one to Alexandria, and the other to Jaffa, at the camp of the Grand Vizier."

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VIENNA, Auguſt 14.

The Queen of Naples has ſo numerous a ſuite, that it was found neceſſary to make it leave Trieſte in three diviſions, and at the diſtance of three days, that they might find a ſufficient ſupply of poſt horſes.

The delay which has taken place in the arrival of this Princeſs, and which has been prevented ſucceſſively by the events of the war and the winds, is a very diſagreeable event to England, which reckoned greatly upon her aſſiſtance, in order to engage our court to continue the war. The negociations are now, however, too far advanced for her influence to hinder their concluſion. Beſides, the public opinion has pronounced ſo decidedly in favour of peace, for ſome months back, that there would be room for fearing ſeditious movements, eſpecially in Hungary, if a report was to be ſpread that the war was to be continued. Almoſt every where in the Hereditary ſtates, the garriſons are ſo weak, that it would be dangerous to expoſe them to contend with the people, if once they were in a ſtate of mutiny.

Field Marſhal Sizarray has retired to Prague, where it is ſaid he will be employed by the Archduke Charles in the defence of Bohemia, ſhould that kingdom be attacked. This is an honourable retreat, which the Court has thought it its duty to grant to this General, who has a great number of partizans amongſt the higher nobility of Hungary, of which body he is a member. General Kray, his rival, who does not belong to this higher nobility, has in it many enemies, who conſider him as an upſtart, and are far from doing juſtice to his talents. But impartial men do him the juſtice, that he is the only Auſtrian General, except M. de Beaulieu, who, in the different viciſſitudes of the war, has combated the French with inferior forces, and who has ſhewn energy in moſt critical ſituations.

General Alvinzi has departed for Hungary with a view of receiving from the committees appointed for the purpoſe, copies of the oaths of the laſt recruits.

We expect to ſee here the Archduke Charles, not to aſſiſt at any conferences reſpecting the war, but to viſit the Elector of Cologne, who has made him his heir to his immenſe fortune.

Auguſt 20.

General Count St. Julien has ſet out from hence for the head-quarters of General Kray. Count Keller, the Pruſſian Ambaſſador here, left this city the day before yeſterday, after a conference with our Miniſter for Foreign Affairs; he will join his Pruſſian Majeſty in Sileſia, but is expected here again in a ſhort time. The day before yeſterday the Engliſh Ambaſſador, Lord Minto, diſpatched a ſecond extraordinary courier to his court, who, it is ſaid, carries to London the ratification of the convention concluded with Great-Britain on the 20th of June, the ſending off which had, by the late events, been deferred from time to time. The execution of the article, reſpecting the loan of two millions and an half pounds ſterling, can therefore no longer meet with any difficulties. How, under theſe circumſtances, that article of the convention, according to which the Houſe of Auſtria is to uſe its utmoſt exertions againſt the common enemy, will be explained, is not known, but it is thought that certain conditions and ſtipulations have been added to it. This convention had been communicated ſome time ago to the Firſt Conſul Buonaparte, with the aſſurance that the articles therein contained would not effect any change, either in the convention of armiſtice, concluded after the battle of Marengo, on the 15th June, nor in the negociations for peace, which had already been on the carpet at that time.

Sunday laſt had been announced as a court day on account of the arrival of the Queen of Naples, but her Majeſty being indiſpoſed, from the great heat to which ſhe had been expoſed on her journey, the ceremony was countermanded. This circumſtance, ſo very natural in itſelf, gave riſe to a number of curious reports, and among others, one that had already been in circulation before, namely, that a great revolution had broken out in Sicily, that the King and Prince Royal of Naples had been obliged to ſeek ſafety on board an Engliſh ſhip, &c. Her Majeſty is now almoſt recovered. The day before yeſterday Admiral Nelſon and Sir William Hamilton were preſented to the Emperor, at Schonbrunn. The Neapolitan Miniſter, Marquis de Gallo, is expected at Rome, to congratulate the Pope.

This day's Court Gazette ſays, under the head Italy;—"The Milan and other papers mention a plan of the French government to eſtabliſh three republics in Italy, viz. a Ciſpadine, Ciſalpine, and Piedmonteſe, which all the meaſures taken by the French at preſent ſeem to confirm."

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PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Vienna, received by the laſt mail, and from a perſon of no inferior conſideration, mentions the following as the outlines of the peace propoſed by the Chief Conſul after the battle of Marengo.

"Before the Count St. Julien ſet out for Paris, the Chief Conſul had diſpatched a courier to Vienna, with his propoſals for a peace. It was in conſequence of this diſpatch that the Count was ſent to Paris. On the 29th of July, preliminaries were ſigned, and the Count left Paris, as well as Citizen Duroc. We are not acquainted with the articles of theſe preliminaries, but the firſt propoſitions made by Buonaparte, in the beginning of July, were as follow.

"The Emperor ſhall abandon all pretenſions to the Netherlands and to the Milaneſe, according to the article of the treaty of Campo Formio. France ſhall take upon itſelf all the debts contracted by Belgium. The Emperor ſhall agree to acknowledge three Italian republics, viz. The Ciſalpine, The Ciſpadine, and the Piedmonteſe republics. The Ciſalpine Republic ſhall begin at Caſtrano, extend to Idro Salo and the lake of Gards above Sermione and Revaltera, following the courſe of the Mincio to Manganbano and Goita, and from thence behind the Seriola to the confluence of the Mincio, and the Po, from thence above Chiero, Porgo, to Cambellona, the river Toſa and Switzerland, and include the Valteline.

"The Ciſpadine Republic ſhall begin at Rimini, extend from thence to Forli Imola, Lucca, Piſa to Leghorn, and comprehend the Genoeſe territory to the Bobbio, as far as Pomundung, and to Ravenna and Rimini.

"The Piedmonteſe Republic ſhall comprehend the former States of Piedmont.

"The fortreſſes in each of theſe Republics ſhall be demoliſhed.

"All ſhips which the Ligurian Republic has taken from the Auſtrians ſhall be reſtored. The Emperor ſhall acknowledge that Nice and Savoy belong to France, according to the Conſtitutional act. The Emperor ſhall demoliſh the fortreſſes of Peſchiera and Lugano. The King of Sardinia ſhall receive a yearly compenſation from the Ciſalpine, Ciſpadine, and Piedmonteſe Republics. The Duke of Modena ſhall enjoy the country of the Briſgau until the extinction of his family. Should circumſtances, or the wiſh of the inhabitants, render the conſolidation of the three Italian Republics hereafter deſirable, the Emperor ſhall neither interfere nor object to it, and the three Republics ſhall be conſidered as a State of the firſt rank. The French ſhall not remain in theſe Republics beyond one year. The Swiſs ſhall chooſe their own from our Conſtitution.

"The Batavian Republic ſhall be included in the treaty.

"The peace of the German Empire ſhall be ſettled at Augſburgh. His Imperial Majeſty, as Chief, ſhall conſent to yield the left bank of the Rhine and the city of Baſle to France. Should peace with the German Empire not be concluded, the Imperial contingent ſhall be withdrawn, and a line of obſervation ſhall be drawn behind the Inn. His Imperial Majeſty ſhall conſent to the ſyſtem of indemnity by ſecularization. On the event that a peace between the French Republic and the Pope and King of Sardinia ſhould meet with difficulties, the Emperor ſhall not give them any aſſiſtance. Both ſhall, however, be aſſured of their Independence of the French Republic. Each party contracts to guarantee each other's poſſeſſions againſt attack.

Auguſt 23.

Among the conditions contained in the preliminaries offered by the French government, one is, that part of Swabia ſhall be united with the Helvetic Republic, but to this our court will not conſent. Count Lehrbach has arrived here from Ali Oettingen. Count St. Julien is likewiſe again here.

General Melas has applied for permiſſion to come here for ſome time, which has, however, been refuſed in very flattering terms, as his preſence in Italy is indiſpenſible in the preſent circumſtances.

The report that Buonaparte has required the ceſſion of Mantua and Peſchiera is certainly unfounded.

According to letters from Italy, the French have again evacuated the territory of Lucca, they have alſo withdrawn their troops from Peſaro.

The Neapolitan Prince Belmonte Pegnatolit is gone, by way of Brum, to Ruſſia.

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ITALY, Auguſt 15.

The French Miniſter Plenipotentiary, Gen. Jourdan, is arrived at Turin; Gen. Torreau, who commands in the Piedmonteſe, will go to Bologna, and be replaced by General Chabran. At Turin, a hundred heavy cannons have been made into field pieces. An adminiſtration of national property has been eſtabliſhed by the French at Turin. At Rome, not only all kind of revolutionary diſcourſe, but all ſecret aſſemblies and ſocieties, are ſtrictly forbidden.—A part of the fort at Naples, where the King is expected back, is occupied by Engliſh troops.

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LAUSANNE, Auguſt 20.

This morning 5,000 men of the Army of Reſerve broke up from this neighbourhood, and will march, by Bern and Zurich, to the Lake of Conſtance. We expect here freſh troops.

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STRASBURG, Auguſt 21.

Within theſe few days large tranſports of beſieging artillery and ammunition have gone from this city to Germany. The time of the armiſtice will be employed to augment the army, and place it in a formidable ſtate.

SWABIA, Auguſt 24.

Our hopes of peace are very much diminiſhed, as it is known that Duroc ſuddenly broke off the conferences of negociation at Alt Oetengen, and ſet out much diſpleaſed on his journey back to Paris. The French likewiſe continue their preparations for war with the utmoſt vigour, and General Lecourbe has returned to his quarters at Kempton ſooner than he had intended.

It was not the Auſtrian Major-General Dietrichſtein, but Count Lehrback, who managed the conferences with Duroc; the former having gone with ſome propoſals to the court of the Elector of Palatine, at Amberg.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 26.

*In the Evening.*

This day ſeveral couriers arrived to the French generals here, and at Hochſt, after which a report was ſpread that notice had been given of the termination of the armiſtice. Buonaparte gave orders, it is ſaid, to this purpoſe immediately after the return of Adjutant Duroc.

A French officer was ſent with a trumpeter this evening to General Baron Simbſchen who commands the Auſtrian and Mentz troops in this vicinity. The quarters of General Simbſchen are at Anheim, below Henau.

LONDON, Auguſt 29.

The public funds yeſterday experienced a further riſe of one per cent. under a prevalent opinion, *that France had expreſſed* a deſire to treat with the allies collectively for a general peace.—We are wholly unacquainted with the circumſtances which have induced this impreſſion. We are aſſured, that citizen Otto, the Agent for French priſoners in this country, who has been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet, has not, directly or indirectly, received from M. Talleyrand, or any other individual compoſing the French Executive, any communication, which in the ſlighteſt degree involved the ſubject of negociation.

September 2.

Maſſena and Brune are about to repair to Paris, where it appears that the Commanders in Chief of all the armies of the Republic have aſſembled, a circumſtance which is of itſelf ſufficient to remove all idea of the reſumption of hoſtilities. If there were not other leſs oſtenſible reaſons for this, it is erroneouſly ſuppoſed by ſome, that the trifling fall in the French funds was an anti-pacific ſymptom. It is the natural conſequence of the delay which the new turn that the negociations have taken has produced in their expected iſſue. We ſhall in a few days ſee the hopes of the public riſe more rapidly than they have fallen.

*INUNDATION IN CHINA.*

The late overland diſpatch brought recent accounts from Canton, ſtating that an uncommon ſucceſſion of rain had laid entire diſtricts in China under water. The great river Hoambo had been ſwoln to ſuch exceſs, as totally to waſh from its banks many of the villages which adorned them, and inundate all the adjacent country—Such of the inhabitants as eſcaped this awful viſitation had fled, with the remains of their property, to the hills.

The beautiful and level plains which lately exhibited all the rich variety of cultivation were, at the date of theſe accounts, covered with boats employed in collecting the wreck of the country floating on the waters.

September 7.

The Bamberg Gazette has only publiſhed 34 articles of the preliminaries of peace, which have been circulated among the Anglo Catholic party in Germany, in order to diſpoſe the public mind to the renewal of hoſtilities. The Gazette of Hanau has publiſhed the remaining articles. The ſubſtance of them is, that the Emperor, in quality of head of the Empire, conſents to the ceſſation of the left bank of the Rhine to France; and that if the peace of the Empire be not ſoon concluded, he will withdraw his contingent from the imperial army, and eſtabliſh another for the purpoſe of forming a cordon. The Emperor has alſo engaged not to ſupport the Pope or the King of Naples, ſhould they continue to be at war with the French Republic. The Hanau Gazette ſtates theſe as the preliminaries propoſed by France, and to which the Emperor has conſented.

September 8.

We yeſterday received Paris papers to the 4th inſt. and yeſterday alſo arrived in courſe the Hamburgh mail which became due. Through both channels the intelligence that Buonaparte had given notice of his intention to terminate the armiſtice is confirmed, as far as unofficial letters may be conſidered as a confirmation. The fact is certainly very probable; it will, however, depend on the reſult of the correſpondence between France and this country, how far this notice will be followed by any effect.

The Publiciſte of the 4th ſtates, that the hopes of peace had within the laſt two days revived, and that four couriers had arrived from London. This is the only intimation we find of the late correſpondence between the governments of Great-Britain and France.

To thoſe who attach importance to the movements of the French General, it may be intereſting to know that Moreau had, on the 27th ult. left Cronſtadt for Augſburgh; that Maſſena is at Paris; Deſſolles, at Memmingen, and that Lacourbe is dangerouſly ill of a putrid fever.

The Paris papers were brought from Calais in a Britiſh flag of truce, which ſailed at an early hour on Saturday morning with diſpatches, ſuppoſed to contain the anſwer of the Britiſh Cabinet to the French Government, and which returned to Dover about eleven in the forenoon.

Though we have no official authority for ſaying that the armiſtice between France and Auſtria has terminated without producing any deſirable effect, yet we have aſſurances in Paris Journals to the 4th inſt. incluſive, received yeſterday, that every appearance at preſent indicates the ſpeedy recommencement of hoſtilities. The Moniteur, which is the official gazette of that country, is perfectly ſilent on the ſubject; but La Clef de Cabinet tells us, "that it appears certain the Chief Conſul has ſent his ultimatum to Vienna, with a formal aſſurance that he would make no alteration in it, and that unleſs the Emperor returned an anſwer by the 8th of September, orders ſhould be given to proſecute the war with redoubled vigour." The ſame paper, however, proceeds to obſerve, that the report of a negociation being ſet on foot for a general peace had been revived on the 3d inſt. (Wedneſday laſt) with more ſanguine hopes than hitherto; four couriers had arrived that morning at Paris from London, who ſucceeded each other at ſhort intervals.

The Journal des Debates contains a letter from Frankfort, aſſerting, that the ceſſation of the armiſtice had been officially announced to the Auſtrian General, Baron Simpchen, and that it was announced to the French troops on parade. On the other hand ſome articles, which we are ſorry that from their nature we cannot credit, continue to hold out the proſpect of peace; for when, as the foundation of theſe articles, we are told that the Emperor has diſmiſſed Baron Thugut, in conſequence of the loud and general clamours of the people for the removal of a man ſo hoſtile to peace or negociation, we confeſs this preliminary circumſtance ſeems ſo unlike probability, that we have little confidence in the hope which is founded upon it.

From Augſburgh, of the 22d ult. we are told that for ſome days paſt conſiderable movements have taken place among different corps of the French army. Some proceed to Bavaria and Suabia, others are marching to Kempren, Memmingen, &c. A large quantity of the French artillery is moving towards Upper Suabia and the Vorarlberg.

The French papers ſtill continue to diſbelieve the ſtory of the aſſaſſination of Gen. Kleber.

A Congreſs, it is ſaid, is going to be held at Verceil, at which the deputies of the Pope and of the French government are to adjuſt the points in diſpute reſpecting Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction.

Letters from Oſtend, of the 30th ult. mention, that the port of that city is cloſely blockaded by the Engliſh, who threaten a landing between Oſtend and Fatenberg. All the troops are marching from the interior to the coaſts, which are already protected from Oſtend to Nieuport. A ſtrong body of troops is ſtationed to guard the ſluice of Slyken, which the enemy attempted to deſtroy about two years ago.

Letters of the 31ſt ſay, "For theſe two days paſt the firing of cannon is diſtinctly heard at Sal-de-gand. It is believed that the Engliſh have effected a landing in one or ſeveral places of the iſland of Walcheren."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

*Downing-ſtreet, Sept.* 6, 1800.

Diſpatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, to the Honorable Henry Dundas, dated

*Renown, at Sea, 27th Auguſt*, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the fleet, on board of which the tranſports under my command were embarked, arrived before the harbor of Ferrol on the 25th inſtant.

I determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol, being certain, if I found either the ſtrength of the place, or the force of the enemy too great to juſtify an attack, that in the landing there was no conſiderable riſk.

The diſembarkation was effected without oppoſition, in a ſmall bay near Cape Prior; the reſerve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately aſcended the ridge of hills adjoining to the bay; juſt as they had gained the ſummit, the rifle corps fell in with a part of the enemy which they drove back. I have to regret that lieut. col. Stewart, who commanded this corps, was wounded on the occaſion. At day-break the following morning, a conſiderable body of the enemy was driven back by major-gen. the Earl of Cavan's brigade, ſupported by ſome other troops, ſo that we remained in complete poſſeſſion of the heights which overlooked the town and harbor of Ferrol; but from the nature of the ground, which is ſteep and rocky, unfortunately this ſervice could not be performed without loſs: the 1ſt battalion of the 52d regiment had the principal ſhare in this action. The enemy loſt about 100 men killed and wounded, and 30 or 40 priſoners.

I had now an opportunity of obſerving minutely the ſituation of the place, and of forming, from the reports of priſoners, an idea of the ſtrength of the enemy, when comparing the difficulties which preſented themſelves, and the riſk attendant on failure on one hand, with the proſpect of ſucceſs, and the advantages to be derived from it on the other, I to came the reſolution of re-embarking the troops, in order to proceed, without delay, on my further deſtination. The embarkation was effected the ſame evening in perfect order, and without loſs of any kind.

The ſpirit and alacrity ſhewn by the troops merit every commendation; and if circumſtances had admitted of their being lead againſt the enemy, I ſhould have had every reaſon to expect ſucceſs.

I am under the greateſt obligations to the Admiral, Sir John Borlaſe Warren, and the officers of the navy, for the judicious arrangements made for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and the activity with which they were put into execution. The immediate direction of this ſervice was intruſted to Sir Edward Pellew, who performed it in a manner highly creditable to himſelf, and advantageous to the ſervice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES PULTENEY.

—

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the troops landed at Playa de Dominos, Auguſt* 25, 1800.

Total—16 rank and file killed—1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 ſubaltern, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 59 rank and file, wounded.

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Names of officers dead of their wounds and wounded.

Captain Torrens, of the firſt battalion, 52d regiment, dead of his wounds.

Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the 67th regiment; Captain Hamilton, of the 27th regiment; Captain Trevers, of the 79th regiment; Lieutenant Edmonſton, of the 2d battalion royals, (attached to the rifle corps) wounded.

J. PULTENEY, Lieutenant-General.
L. Z. VASSALL, Dep. Adj. Gen.

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*Admiralty-Office, Sept.* 6, 1800.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. to Admiral the Earl of Saint Vincent, K. B. dated Renown Bay, off Playe de Dominos, Auguſt 27, 1800.

My Lord,

I beg leave to inform you that the ſquadron and convoy under my command arrived off this Bay the 25th inſtant, without having fell in with any thing excepting the St. Vincent ſchr. who had parted from Captain Curzon.

General Sir James Pulteney having deſired that the troops might be diſembarked, I directed Sir Edward Pellew to ſuperintend that ſervice, aſſiſted by Captains Hood, Dalrymple, Fyffe and Stackpool, with Captains Guion, Searle and Young, which was moſt ably performed on the ſame night in the Bay abovementioned, after a fort of 8 twenty-four pounders had been ſilenced by the fire of the Imperieux, Brilliant, Cynthia, and St. Vincent gun boat; the whole army were on ſhore without the loſs of a man, together with 16 field pieces, attended by the ſeamen from the men of war to carry ſcaling ladders, and to get the guns up the heights above Ferrol.

On the morning of the 26th the General informed me, by letter, that from the ſtrength of the country and works, no further operations could be carried on, and that is was his intention to re-embark the troops, which I ordered to take place, and the Captains of the ſquadron to attend; and I have the ſatisfaction to add, that by their indefatigable exertion, the whole army, artillery and horſes, were again taken on board the tranſports and men of war before day-break on the 27th.

I ſhall immediately proceed with the ſquadron and convoy, in purſuance of the latter part of your Lordſhip's orders.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. B. WARREN.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

We received ſome days ſince a St. Domingo paper, of the 8th ult. from our correſpondent at Cape Francois, and have thought the following paper worthy a place in the New-York Gazette, which is tranſlated from it:

*Head-Quarters, Sept.* 1, 1800.

TOUSAINT L'OUVERTURE, commander in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to the Republican army, which I have confided to the care of Gen. Deſſalines, againſt the Inſurgents of the South, commanded by Rigaud.

Generals, Officers, and Patriots! Your conduct, your ſubmiſſion, your moderation, and that bravery you have ever diſplayed in defending the ſacred cauſe of liberty againſt the wretch who has inſulted and attacked it, have compelled him to abandon a country which he has often drenched with the blood of his fellow-citizens. I, therefore, declare that you have deſerved well of your country.

Language cannot enable me to expreſs the meaſure of my ſatisfaction. Soldiers of Liberty, with the magnanimity of freemen you have defended Liberty againſt the deadly blows with which ſhe has been threatened. You have conquered, and nothing on your part is required, but a continuance of your good conduct to inſure the affection and eſteem of your grateful fellow-citizens!

That the glory with which you are enveloped may be never tarniſhed by an unworthy deed, I have ordered that a ſtandard be given to each Brigade, on which ſhall be inſcribed in large characters the name of its commander, with the following records:

*DISCIPLINE, VALOUR, AND SUBORDINATION,*

Have gained the Victory.

Often, my friends, ſhall you turn your eyes on this inſcription. It will preſerve you from diſhonour, the inevitable reſult of inſubordination, and defective diſcipline.

The God of armies has not deſerted us in battle, and after having returned thanks to Almighty God for his infinite mercies, each military corps ſhall immediately return to its reſpective garriſon. I have therefore ordered the commandants of garriſons to prepare to meet the different commanders of brigades, according to the inſtructions they have previouſly received, and to conduct them formally to the city, where they ſhall immediately repair to the temple of our God, to whom there they ſhall repeat their unfeigned thanks for his great goodneſs, in having deſigned to preſerve that glory which you have ſo nobly acquired by your valour and your arms. You ſhall there ſupplicate the holy protection of the Supreme Arbiter of the Univerſe. It will give you ſtrength and courage: You have conquered, but it is to God that you are indebted for your exploits, for ſuch has been his will. Therefore, my friends, remember your Creator and his divine commands, for he doth all things, and we can do nothing ourſelves. Pray him likewiſe for our departed brethren in arms, who have fallen in a ſacred and lawful cauſe.

My brave ſoldiers, that your future conduct may be worthy of the paſt, be temperate, be prudent; and obſerve the laws of diſcipline and ſubordination. Regard every citizen as a brother, without diſtinction; but be never ſeduced by the machinations of the wicked. Never harbour for a moment the rankling ſpirit of revenge; and, above all things, reſpect the perſons and property of individuals, and ſee that others reſpect them.

Long live the French Republic and the army of St. Domingo.

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

## *Philadelphia, Oct.* 29.

Extract of a letter from an American Conſul at Bourdeaux, to a reſpectable houſe in New-York, received per the Benjamin Franklin, arrived at Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 30, 1800.

"The Envoys of the United States continue at Paris ſtill. The negociation is, I believe, purſuing with more celerity than heretofore, and authoriſes the expectation of a ſpeedy and favourable reſult."

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Extract of a letter from the ſupercargo of the brig Betſey, White, of this port, dated Barcelona, Aug. 17, 1800.

"We have been twice attacked by the gun boats, about forty or fifty miles to the northward of Cadiz; five of them came on us, when there was ſcarcely any wind, with whom we exchanged a few ſhot; ſhortly after a light breeze ſpringing up, we ſoon left them, without our having received any damage. On the 3d inſt. attempting to beat through the Gut, we were chaſed by 5 more, 4 of which were French and 1 Spaniſh; they appeared to be pretty heavy fellows, and played away their ſhot at us very briſkly, which you may depend we were not cowardly in returning, and that in a warm m[illegible] their ſhot flying in every direction on our deck[illegible], but luckily we all eſcaped unhurt; ſome of our rigging got cut, and a few holes in our ſails; as there was but little wind they had the advantage of us, owing to their ſweeps; in conſequence the largeſt having come up, we ſent on board him ſome of our langrage, which happened to cut away ſome of his fore rigging where his colours were hoiſted, which ſoon brought them down, together with his fore-ſail, in conſequence of which he fell aſtern, and a breeze ſpringing up, we ſaw no more of them."

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On Sunday, the 19th inſt. the ſloop Two Siſters, a regular packet between Newport and New-York, was caſt away amongſt the rocks at Sachem's Head, 4 miles from Guilford, in Connecticut. She was laden with tea and molaſſes, three fourths of the former, and the whole of the latter, will be preſerved without injury—The paſſengers (conſiſting of Mr. Eyre of Charleſton, Capt. Coggeſtall, and Meſſrs. Browne, Stanſbury and Slocum, of New-York) eſcaped in a boat; no lives were loſt, and the veſſel itſelf, it is ſuppoſed, will be got off, though with conſiderable damage.

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*From a Hamburgh paper of Auguſt* 19.

From Nantz they write, Auguſt 9th, that the American lugger Neptune, captain Henry Smith, who ſailed from Nantz with a load of ſalt for Hamburgh, fell in with an Engliſh cruizer, after being out three days, which captured him; all hands were taken out of the lugger, the captain and cook excepted, and a prize-maſter and five put on board, with orders to proceed for Guernſey. Two days after, captain Smith found it practicable to retake the Neptune from the Engliſh, which, with the aſſiſtance of the cook, he effected. About 4 hours after a Jerſey cruizer came up, which again retook her, took out the cook, and ſent a prize maſter and one man on board in addition to the former. Three days after capt. Smith carried, by a ſtratagem, in ſpite of all his guards, the veſſel under the cannons of the fort of the iſland Batz, the protection of which he received, with a veſſel near at hand—and carried the Neptune afterwards ſafe into Morlaix.

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Extract of a letter from Captain Hoggard, of the ſhip Louiſa, to his owners in this city, dated Gibraltar, Auguſt 27, 1800.

"On the morning of the 11th inſt. we made Cape Spartal, after a favourable, though rather ſlow paſſage; the next day the wind changed to the eaſtward, and blew with ſuch force as to keep me, and ſeveral veſſels then in ſight, bearing on and off for 9 days. On the evening of the 19th, it changed and came round to the weſtward, but it was ſo light, that though we did every thing to make the beſt advantage of it, we found ourſelves at day-light but a ſmall diſtance advanced off Tarriffa. At the ſame time we diſcovered ſeveral French and Spaniſh privateers and gun boats, making the beſt uſe of their ſails and ſweeps to get out. There were then four American brigs in ſight, one near the Spaniſh ſhore, and three aſtern of us; two of the latter we had ſpoke ſome days before; they were the Greyhound, from Boſton, and the Huntreſs, from New-York; the others were unknown to us. Several of the privateers fired at the brig in ſhore, which appeared to be without guns, and at length a gun boat approaching very cloſe, ſhe was obliged to ſtrike. Two of the privateers then ſtood to the weſtward, and as they paſſed fired at the Greyhound; but as ſome other ſails had hove in ſight, they left her to their companions, who thinking ſhe would at any time become an eaſy prey, as well as the other two brigs that were unarmed, bore directly down upon us, accompanied by the gun boat that had waited by the brig they took, only put a few men on board. As they both ſailed very faſt, and made uſe of their ſweeps, they were ſoon near us, and at 6 A. M. began their fire, which we returned. After a continual firing for ſix glaſſes, finding they had cut our rigging in ſuch manner as to make our ſhip perfectly unmanageable, the privateer made an attempt to board on our ſtern, while the gun boat lay upon our larboard quarter, and kept up a conſtant fire at about piſtol ſhot. They firſt attempted to enter at the cabin windows, and burſt them in with their muſquets, but were repulſed. They next tried upon our ſtarboard quarter, but thoſe who got on the ſides were forced back. They then laſhed their bowſprit to our mizen chains, but the ſhip taking a broad ſheer, it broke, and ſwinging round, they were brought directly under our quarter guns, which was conſtantly fired into them loaded with grape, and accompanied with 3 cheers, when they made the beſt of their way to the Spaniſh ſhore, attended by their friend the gun boat. They had ſcarcely left us, when a veſſel with Spaniſh colours came out, and fired ſeveral ſhot at us, but on being anſwered, and finding us in a better diſpoſition for another action than our ſhattered appearance evinced, thought proper to return. During the engagement, we had the pleaſure to ſee the three brigs eſcape.

The privateer (as we have learned from ſeveral perſons who came from Algeziras, where ſhe put in after leaving us) acknowledged, having had eleven killed, and thirteen wounded, moſt of them dangerouſly, among the former was the firſt lieutenant, who was ſhot on our ſhrouds and among the latter their commander, who had been formerly a Captain in the French army, he had loſt one arm before, and now received a ball in the other. In the gun boat they had one killed. We think their loſs muſt have been greater, as moſt of the time they were very cloſe, and we fired principally grape and canniſter ſhot. The privateer had three maſts, with lateen ſails, ſhe mounted two braſs long twenty-four pounders in the bow, and eight nines in her waiſt, with ſwivels, and was full of men.

On board our ſhip, I was the only perſon hurt, a ball of four oz. penetrated my right ſhoulder and has ſince been extracted at my back. But our rigging is a perfect wreck, all our ſhrouds, ſtays, braces, &c. are cut to pieces, and many of the ſpars entirely deſtroyed. Our [illegible] re-top gallant ſail (one of the leaſt expoſed) [illegible] nearly 500 ſhot holes in it. Our colours were twice ſhot away.

I need not mention the bravery of my officers and men. They have already been overpowered by the praiſes of the inhabitants and ſoldiery of this place, for the action from firſt to laſt, was full in their view, and the Governor himſelf has done me the honour of a viſit, to expreſs his approbation of their conduct. Indeed, we experience the greateſt attention and friendſhip from every one. The Commiſſioner of Navy has permitted us to ſail into the King's Mole, and offers us any thing that will ſuit us to refit from the navy ſtores.

[The Louiſa mounts twelve ſixes, with 30 men.]

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*Health-Office, 10th mo.* 20, 1800.

*On motion, reſolved*, That the reſtriction of trade be taken off from Providence, Rhode-Iſland, Baltimore and Fell's Point, in Maryland, and Norfolk in Virginia, as ſatisfactory evidence has been received that the danger that called for the reſtriction has ſubſided.

Extract from the Minutes,

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Preſident.

Atteſt, *Peter Keyſer, Secretary.*

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*Health-Office, 10th mo.* 27, 1800.

*On motion, reſolved*, That, after the firſt of next month, all coaſting veſſels be permitted to proceed to the city, without coming too at the Lazaretto to be examined by the Reſident Phyſician.

Extract from the Minutes,

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Preſident.

Atteſt, *Peter Keyſer, Secretary.*


*The Eſtate of* JOHN MOORE, *deceaſed.*

ALL perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh them immediately; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, for goods ſold and money lent, are deſired to take notice, that payment will punctually be expected on the 24th day of December next.

HUGH MOORE, } *Executors.*
JEDEDIAH DUBOIS, }

Pittſgrove, Salem county, Oct. 25, 1800.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray STEER, he appears to be about 2 years old, and is a dark brindle. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JESSE KERSEY.

24th of 10th Mo. 1800.

*To be ſold, by private ſale,*

A GOOD brick and frame Dwelling-Houſe, with the Lot on which it ſtands, pleaſantly ſituated in Darby. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof.

Oct. 29.

WANTS EMPLOY.

A YOUNG MAN, about 20 or 21 years of age, well acquainted with Figures, and can produce good recommendations, wiſhes to obtain a place as Tender in a Store or Counting-houſe, but of choice would rather get into a Store for a while, until he gets acquainted with the buſineſs. Enquire at No. 442 North Second-ſtreet.

Oct. 29.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt fall, a light brindle HEIFER, about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM PARSONS.

Oct. 29.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, on the 30th of June laſt, a bay HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 13 years old, and 14 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold, agreeable to law, by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS JACKSON.

Eaſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, Oct. 29.

## FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the road leading from Beaumont's Tavern, to Weſt-Cheſter, within half a mile of Matlack's Mill, containing 112 acres of land, 40 acres good woodland, the remainder in good cultivation. As for further particulars it is deemed unneceſſary, as any perſon inclining to purchaſe will view the premiſes.

WILLIAM HAYMAN.

October 21, 1800. 2 M. †

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 26th of September laſt, an old bay Horſe, with two white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD RICHARDS.

Oct. 22. *

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## Public notice is hereby given,

THAT I, the ſubſcriber, now in actual confinement for debt in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jerſey, intend to take the benefit of the Fifty Pound Act, to be diſcharged from confinement on the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Seth Bowen, Innkeeper at Bridgetown, unleſs ſomething appear to the contrary.

JOHN HAMILTON.

October 15, 1800. †

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## Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY in the night of the fourth of September laſt, an indented ſervant lad, named ANTHONY JOHNSON, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſandy complexion, ſhort brown hair, remarkably hump-back'd, which he ſtrives to hide, very much addicted to getting drunk, and then very quarrelſome. It is ſuppoſed he is ſkulking about Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID MIERS.

Monmouth county, New-Jerſey,
October 2, 1800. †

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, a black HEIFFER, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC ELLIS.

8th mo. 24th, 1800. *

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 26th of Auguſt laſt, two ſtray COWS, one a pied, the other a brown, both old and dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

RICHARD RICHARDS.

Sept. 15, 1800. * ‡

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## NOTICE.

ALL perſons to whom the ſubſcriber carries NEWSPAPERS, are hereby notified, that he intends to give up that employment on the *firſt* day of *November* next. He requeſts that on or before that date, the ſubſcribers to the different papers he carries, may forward their reſpective ſubſcription to the Printers, and alſo pay him what may be due to him for the carriage of the ſame.

Any perſon who can be well recommended, and who is competent to ſaid employment, and wiſhing to engage therein, may apply to

JAMES M'KENNY.

Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter
county, Sept. 9, 1800.

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## *TO BE LET,*

And may be entered on immediately,

A FULLING-MILL, with all the tools for carrying on the fulling and blue dying, in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter coutny, within 2 miles of Weſt-Cheſter. The terms will be made known by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

GEORGE DAVIS.

Goſhen, Sept. 14th, 1800. ‡

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## NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber's Creditors are hereby notified, that he has petitioned the Court of Common Pleas for Cheſter county, at the term of Auguſt, 1800, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and that Court hath appointed the 3d Monday in November next, for the hearing with his creditors, at the court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter.

WILLIAM STERRET.

Auguſt 25, 1800. †

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## *NOTICE.*

THE creditors of the ſubſcriber are deſired to take notice, that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, for the benefit of the acts of Aſſembly of this ſtate made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and that the Court have appointed the 10th day of November next, to hear him and his creditors at the Court-houſe in Norriſtown.

CORNELIUS CORSON.

Norriſtown, September 1, 1800. *

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## *NOTICE.*

THE Creditors of REES ROBERTS, of the townſhip of Gwynedd, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their demands againſt the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed; and thoſe indebted to the ſame to make payment to one of the ſubſcribers.

GEORGE ROBERTS, } Adminiſtrat.
JOSEPH LEWIS, }

Oct. 22. *4w.

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CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 25th inſtant, a red COW, about 5 or 6 years old, and gives ſome milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SOLOMON LIGHTCAP.

September 26. †

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## BARK.

A GENEROUS PRICE will be given for well cured Spaniſh, Cheſnut, White and Black Oak Bark, at the Tan-Yards of

*THOMAS WILLIAMS, & Co.*

No. 270 and 445 North Front ſtreet, where a large quantity will be wanted this fall, and the enſuing ſpring.

9th Mo. 24th, 1800. ‖ 8 w.

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## Clothier's or Fuller's *SHEARS,*

Both Engliſh and American make,

FOR SALE, BY

REAY KING, No 27,
North Second ſtreet.

6th Mo. 18th. 1800. 4 w.

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## Timothy Seed.

The higheſt prices given for freſh and clean Timothy, and Red Clover Seeds,

By C. ROBERTS,
No. 97, Market-ſtreet.

Auguſt 19, 1800. 2. m.

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## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *James Gueſt*, deceaſed, late of Upper Alloways creek townſhip, Salem county, are requeſted to make payment by the 15th of November next; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

THOMAS GUEST, Adminiſtrator.

Sept. 8, 1800. ¶

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## *ERIE RESERVED TRACTS*
## FOR SALE.

ON Wedneſday, the twenty-ſecond day of October next, books will be open in the office of the ſubſcriber, reſiding in Erie, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tracts of Land, and by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th of April, 1799—One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale; no contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price offered within that time will be accepted.—All payments made will be forfeited, unleſs the purchaſer, within three years from the day of ſale, makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed, by clearing, fencing, and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame.—No patent to iſſue, unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

THOMAS REES, Commiſſioner.

Erie, Auguſt 29, 1800.

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## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, for the benefit of the acts of General Aſſembly made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and the Court have appointed Wedneſday, the 12th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Seth Bowen, Innkeeper, at Bridgetown, to hear what can or may be alledged for or againſt their liberation.

ASHBERRY SMITH,
JOSIAH WHITE,
CALEB KIMBLE.

Bridgetown, September
26, 1800. ¶

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WAS taken up treſpaſſing, on Sunday the 10th inſt. by the ſubſcriber, a dark brindle COW, with a hole bored in each horn. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Living in Kingſeſſing townſhip, about a quarter of a mile from Gray's Ferry.

Auguſt 19, 1800 ‖

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## BARK WANTED.

A GENEROUS PRICE will be given for Fifty Cords of Spaniſh, Hemlock, or Black Oak BARKS. Apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, at his Tan-Yard, North Fourth Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1800. *

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## *Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.*

## JAMES STOKES,

*At the corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,*

*HAS FOR SALE,*

A large and general aſſortment of the following articles, wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms:

Looking-glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks & ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake-ovens
Flat-irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Fryingpans & bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons, and ſoup ladles
Fiſhhooks and needles
Straw and hay knives
Slates and pencils
Knives and forks
Gold ſcales and weights
Razors and corkſcrews
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket knives and pencils
Penknives and ſciſſars
Watch chains, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs and ſpectacles
Piſtols and burning glaſſes
Scythes and ſickles
Guns
A variety of ſaddlery
And a large quantity of needles, ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies, on very low terms.

—ALSO—

Cloths and caſimeres
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton and thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens' gloves
Sacking bottoms and blankets
Linens, checks & thick-ſetts
Dimities, nankeens and muſlins
Callimancoes and durants
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Money purſes and ribbons
Hat bands and twine
A vaſt variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

March 5, 1800. tf

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## To be Sold, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county, twenty-eight miles from the city of Philadelphia; the place contains upwards of 60 acres of good land, and is pleaſantly ſituated at the interſection of two public roads, very convenient for a Mechanic, or public buſineſs, as it formerly was occupied as a public houſe for many years. There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, a good barn, and an orchard of the beſt kinds of grafted fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. There is on the place a great proportion of Meadow, and plenty of timber of the beſt quality; a further deſcription is not neceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclining to purchaſe would wiſh to view the land. Any perſons that incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN MATTHEWS,

Hill-town, Sept. 30, 1800. *

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## TO BE SOLD,

FROM the Work-houſe in Philadelphia, the time of an Iriſh indented ſervant Girl, who has three years to ſerve from the 19th of Auguſt laſt, and is healthy. Enquire at the ſaid Work-houſe.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1800. †

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## A MARE Stolen.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, near Craig's tavern, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a valuable well made bay MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, and no other white upon her, a natural trotter, about ten years old, and remarkably ſtraight in her hind legs, moves rather heavy, is flat footed, and ſhod all round, has been conſtantly uſed in gears. Whoever delivers ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive a reward of ten dollars, and ſhall receive a further reward of ten dollars for ſecuring the thief, as ſoon as he is convicted of the felony.

JOHN BARCLAY.

Auguſt 27, 1800. *

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named FRANCIS JOSEPH PARTHAN, a taylor by trade, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, light complexion, with dark brown hair, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, thick lips, and has his ears bored; he took with him a yellow plaid gingham coattee, nankeen pantaloons, and ſtriped muſlinet veſt, one pair of ſtockings, and two muſlin ſhirts. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, or ſecure him in any gaol ſo that he can get him, with reaſonable charges, by

JOHN D. CAMPBELL,
No. 36 North Water-ſtreet.

July 22. ¶

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## NOTICE.

EDMOND STEELMAN has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Cheſter county, for the benefit of the Laws of this State for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and the ſaid Judges have appointed the third Monday of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the Court-houſe in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, for the hearing of him and his creditors, of which they, and all others concerned, are requeſted to take notice.

Cheſter county, Sept. 29th, 1800.

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## NOTICE

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WALTER HOWELL, late of Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 13th of December next; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

ELIZABETH HOWELL, } Adminiſtrat.
GEORGE HOWELL, }

September 30, 1800. †

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## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC VANLEER, late of the townſhip of Trediffrin, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to produce their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

SARAH VANLEER, } Adminiſtrat.
BERNARD VANLEER, }

September 23, 1800. *

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## *Printing Types.*

FOR SALE,

An uſeful jobbing Font of Types, Double Pica Roman, about one hundred weight; likewiſe,

A neat and very well aſſorted Font of Engliſh, Roman and Italic, about three hundred weight.

Enquire at No. 22, Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1800.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 12th of July, a dark bay HORSE, 6 years old laſt ſpring, about 15 or 16 hands high, low in fleſh, ſhod all round, no marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULSBY.

Sept. 26, 1800. *

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## *A ſmall yearling Bull*

FOR ſome time paſt has treſpaſſed on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county. The owner is requeſted to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, ſenior.

September 30, 1800.

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## Stray COLT.

STRAYED away on Friday, the 16th ult. a large grey roan mare COLT, two years old, with a large blaze in her face, one hind foot and one of her fore feet partly white. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of Six Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES.

Warrington townſhip, Bucks county,
Auguſt 23, 1800. *

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## CAUTION.

ALL perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond and mortgage, dated February 25, 1799, given by the ſubſcriber to William Bartolet, of Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, for the payment of One Hundred Pounds, on the 25th of March, 1801, for a lot of land purchaſed of him, as he has not made a ſufficient title for the ſame.

HUGH ROWAN.

Auguſt 26, 1800. *

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitpaine townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 25th of this inſt. a bay HORSE, about 8 years old, no brand or ear mark; alſo a yellow dun MARE, with four white feet, neither brand nor ear mark, both ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ANDREW KNOX.

July 30, 1800. ‖

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, on the 14th inſtant, a light bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, ſhod all round, has three white feet and ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL GUNKLE.

July 23, 1800. *

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.